

FONO, Renee, dr.

Ventricular septal defect causing aortic insufficiency. Orv.hetil.  
102 no.32:1498-1500 6 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II.Gyermecklinika.

(AORTIC VALVE dis) (HEART SEPTUM abnorm)  
(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS compl)

FONO, Renee, dr.; MILTENYI, Miklos, dr.; BUKY, Bela, dr.

Hypervolemia and hypersalemia in cyanotic children with congenital heart defects. Orv. hetil. 103 no.1:1-5 7 Ja '62.

1. Budapest Orvostudományi Egyetem, II Gyermekklinika.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL physiol)  
(BLOOD VOLUME physiol)  
(CHLORIDES blood)

FONO, Renee, dr.; MILTENYI, Miklos, dr.; FORRAI, Gyorgy, dr.; BUKY, Bela, dr.

Thromboelastographic studies in congenital defects of the heart  
with hypernatremia in children. Orv. hetil. 103 no.7:299-301 18 F '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II Gyermekklinika.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL blood)  
(SODIUM blood)  
(BLOOD COAGULATION in inf & child)

circulation and on 2 with decompensated vitium, the not decompensated  
cyanotic congenital vitium patients reacted to per os Na administration  
similarly to the control group. Their Na volume and the total exchange-  
able Na values do not differ from those found in the control group.

2 Hungarian, 8 Western references

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510018-8

HUNGARY

FONO, Renee, Dr; [affiliation not given].

"Dysplasia of the Hip Joint."

Budapest. Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 45, 10 Nov 63, pages 2113-2115.

Abstract: One of the lectures delivered at the round table conference on "The Diagnosis of Congenital Dysplasia of the Hip Joint" is reported in the article. The conference, held 9 Feb 1963, was attended by representatives of pediatrics, orthopedics, the National Radiation Biological Institute and radiologists. In the present article, the author presents a literature survey on the views of various authors and concludes that the diagnosis in the newborn is not a radiological but a clinical task. No references.

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FONO, Renee, dr.

Fluothame ioterus in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.12:557-558  
22 Mr'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika.

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FONO, Renee, dr.; LITTMANN, Imre, dr.; BOROCZ, Lajos, dr.; BUKY, Bela,  
dr.; BODNAR, Endre, dr.; LOBLOVICZ, Ivan, dr.; TASNADI, Ferenc, dr.

Cases of patent ductus arteriosus operated on during the  
past 14 years. Orv.Hetil.105 no.22:1015-1017 My 31 '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika és  
Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Sebészeti Tanszék.

FONO, Renos, dr.

Radiographic picture of the jugular veins in serial angiocardio-  
graphy in a case of aortic insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 106 no.11:  
499-500 14 Mr '65

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika (igaz-  
gato: Petenyi, Geza, dr.).

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

HUNGARY

FONO, Renee, Dr., Second Clinic of Pediatrics at the Medical University  
(Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika) in Budapest (Director:  
[the late] PETENYI, Geza, Dr.).

"Congenital Vitia with Irregular Finger Development"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 24, 12 Jun 1966, pp 1126-1129.

Abstract: Three cases were discussed in which hypoplasia of the peripheral member (finger) was coupled with congenital vitium (defect in chamber, court, or septum, or Fallot pentalogy). In the mother of the child afflicted with Fallot pentalogy, brachydactylia was evident. All three cases were interpreted in terms of metabolic disturbance in the 5th - 6th week of embryonal life, causing inhibitions in some portions of the mesenchymal system and resulting in permanent tissue defects of the fingers. 8 references, including 2 Western and 6 German.

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FONOTOV, G.

Lenin's work with books. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.4:14-17 Ap '63.

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924) (MIRA 16:7)  
(Bibliography)

FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Some data on the effect of wheat endosperm irradiations on the growth and development of plants. Radiobiologiya 1 no.3:446-451 '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (ENDOSPERM)

S/205/61/001/004/028/032  
D298/D303

**AUTHORS:**

Fonshteyn, L. M., and Chel'tsova, L. P.

**TITLE:**

The effects of irradiating the endosperm of the wheat seed on the mitotic activity of the radicle cells

**PERIODICAL:**

Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 619-623

**TEXT:** Due to the lack of published information, the authors set out to study the remote effects of ionizing radiation on the process of cell division in the vegetable organism. The method used was transplantation of the bud onto the endosperm, described in a previous work by L. M. Fonshteyn (Ref. 12: Radiobiologiya, 3, 1961). The experiments were conducted with Mosgibrid 48 wheat, dried seeds of which were exposed to gamma-radiation from a  $Co^{60}$  source in doses of 20, 100 and 500 kr. The buds of non-irradiated seeds were grafted onto endosperms irradiated as above. A variant with grafting of a non-irradiated bud onto a non-irradiated endosperm was used as a control. The direct and remote effects of ionizing radiation were compared by introducing variants with

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The effects of...

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D298/D303

non-irradiated seeds and seeds irradiated directly in a dose of 20 kr. It was found that direct irradiation of seeds in a dose of 20 kr caused marked inhibition of mitotic activity. In a radiation dose of 20 kr, transplantation of a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm did not affect mitotic activity, but with doses of 100 and 500 kr, a marked inhibition of mitotic activity was noted. In the two latter instances, inhibition of mitotic activity was noted by the 9th day after irradiation, whereas with direct irradiation in a dose of 20 kr, inhibition of mitotic activity ensued as early as the 4th day. Similarly, direct irradiation in a dose of 20 kr led to marked inhibition of the radicle cells' mitotic activity. The grafting of a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm in several cases also induced inhibition of the radicle cells' mitotic activity. Direct irradiation of the seeds gave approximately the same inhibition of mitotic activity by the 4th day in both the endosperm and subepidermal layer, but the effects of the irradiated endosperm on the radicle cells' mitotic activity was more clearly marked by the 4th day than were the effects of the subepidermal layer. The restoration of mitosis also ensued earlier in the

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The effects of...

S/205/61/001/004/028/032  
D298/D303

endosperm. The authors conclude that the action of radiation on mitotic activity proceeds by different mechanisms, depending on whether irradiation is direct or remote. Analysis of the results showed that the percentage of prophase in the control was much higher than the percentage of prophase in the test series. From this it is concluded that the reduction of the radicle cells' mitotic activity caused by grafting a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm proceeds via a reduction in the number of prophase. There are 2 tables and 18 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Carlson, J. Cellular and Comp. Physiol., 35, 89, 1950; D. Mewissen, Radiation Res., 6, 85, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki AN SSSR (Institute of Genetics, AS USSR), Moscow

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1961

Card 3/3

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FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of the irradiation of endosperm of wheat seeds on the growth  
and development of plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.28:153-157 '61.  
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (ENDOSPERM)

FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of gamma irradiation of wheat seeds on the radio-sensitivity of the progeny of experimental plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:933-935 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom T.D. Lysenko.

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FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of gamma irradiation of wheat seeds on the radiosensitivity  
of the progeny of the experimental plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.31:  
246-254 '64. (MIRA 17:9)



FONSHTEYN, Yu.A.

Shockworkers of communist labor. Veterinariia 41 no.4:5-6  
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnoy sluzhby Ministerstva sel'skogo  
khozyaystva SSSR pri Volzhskom ob'yedinennom rechnom parokhodstve.

L 16562-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/ENT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pe-5/Pa-4  
AMD/APGC(c) DD

ACCESSION NR: AR4045757

S/0299/64/000/013/MOL4/MOL4

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 13M89

AUTHOR: Fontalin, L. G.; Kraskina, N. A.; Solov'yev, V. V.

TITLE: "Immunological memory" transmission by transplanting blood leukocytes of immunized animals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 97-98

TOPIC TAGS: leukocyte, immunity, transplantation,<sup>2</sup> mice, rat, lymphocyte, immunization, blood transfusion

TRANSLATION: Nonimmune recipients (isolinear mice and rats) received leukocyte transplants of heparinized centrifuged blood from donors immunized with tetanus anatoxin or with O-antigen or S. typhi. The experiments were staged on inbred rats and mice. Administration of 10 to 200 million blood leukocytes from immunized animals did not cause formation of antibodies in the donors (immunity appeared with transplantation of spleen and lymph node cells). However, the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4045757

recipients acquired the capacity to respond to antigen administration by forming antibodies according to type of revaccination. This effect was absent with blood plasma erythrocyte transfusion. Leukocyte transplantation induced a state of higher antigen reactivity in the lymph nodes of the recipient. It is concluded that blood lymphocytes are the transmitters of immunological information ("immunological memory") from the lymphatic organs of one animal to those of another. The lymphocytes themselves cannot intensively form antibodies, but when they get into the lymphatic organs they apparently give rise to antibody forming cells.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

Microbiology

YUGOSLAVIA

BRION, A.; FONTAINE, M.; FONTAINE, M.P.; and LeFrancois-Chabas, D.;  
Poultry Pathology Laboratory INRA of Veterinary College in Alfort, and  
Poultry Experimental Station in Poufragan, France [Original versions of  
affiliations not given].

"Immunogenicity of a New Strain of Newcastle-Disease Virus."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 7, 1966; pp 505-507.

Abstract [French summary modified]: A new strain of NDV, selected from  
chick fibroblast tissue-culture isolates, seems to possess properties  
which would make it a very reasonable choice for a live vaccine against  
this poultry scourge. Three tables, 7 US references; manuscript received  
23 May 66.

FONTALIN, L. N.

Immunology

Dissertation: "The Role of Reflex Mechanisms in Immunogenesis." Cand Biol Sci, Acad  
Med Sci USSR, 16 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 54

OSTRYI, O.Ya.; FONTALIN, L.N.

Role of reflex mechanisms in the production of tetanus antitoxin  
by the organism. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:43-49  
Ja '56

(MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii ANU SSSR  
(dir.-prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy) Otdel obshchey patologii (sav.-  
akad. A.D. Speranskiy)

(TETANUS, immunology,

antibody form. after local admin. of anatoxin in rabbits,  
reflex mechanism (Rus))

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

tetanus antibody form. after local admin. of anatoxin  
in rabbits, reflex mechanism (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98087

Author : Fontalin, L.N.

Inst :

Title : On the Correlation Between the Site of Antigen Action in the Organism and the Site of Antibody Production (On a Model of Immunization With Tetanus Anatoxin). Report I. New Modification of the Becher-Kraus Method and Its Application for the Purpose of Determining the Content of Tetanus Antigen in Tissues.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i. med., 1957, 44, No 10, 100-105.

Abstract : The basic principle of the titration of tetanus anatoxin by the method of Becher-Kraus is anatoxin-antitoxin binding, which is tested by subsequent addition of toxin and introduction of the mixture to mice. Changes, introduced into the method, consist in lowering of applied dose of antitoxin to 0.004 as compared to .2 AU [active units] to

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1953, 98087

1 ml in the usual scheme, in adding of additional controls (with boiled tetanus anatoxin and diphtherial anatoxin), in increasing the length of time of observation of the death of mice and taking into account the clinical picture (appearance of local tetanus). The given modification increases the sensitivity of the method 7 times, and by addition to the fluid of a muscle homogenate tested on mice and rabbit serum - even 40 times; allowing, determining up to 0.025 antitoxin binding units on 1 ml, and therefore applicable for the investigation of the dynamics of tetanus antigen (antoxin) content in blood and tissues of immunized organism. -- F.L. Budh

Card 2/2

- 9 -



FONTALIN, L.N.

The relationship between the location of antigen action and the site of antibody production in the organism. Report No.2: The dynamics of resorption of tetanus anatoxin in the body following intramuscular and intravenous immunization. [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.4:99-106 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) otdela obshchey patologii (zav. - akademik A.D. Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.

(TETANUS, immunology

anatoxin resorption after intramusc. & intravenous inject., comparison (Rus))

FONTALIN, L.N.

Relationship between the site of action of an antigen in the organism and the site of antibody formation; studies with tetanus anatoxin immunization. Report No.3: Comparative effectiveness of intramuscular and intravenous methods of administration of anatoxin and immunizing significance of circulating antigens [with summary in English].  
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.6:73-78 Ja '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) otdela obshchey patologii (zav. - akademik A.D. Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva, Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovyy-Verezhnikovyy.

(TETANUS, immunology,

eff. of intramusc. & intravenous admin. of anatoxin & immun. role of circ. antigens (Rus))

KRYZHANOVSKIY, G.N.; FONTALIN, L.N.; PEVNITSKIY, L.A.

On the formation of antibodies. Vest. AMN SSSR 15 no. 10:18-29  
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

FONTALIN, L.N.

Relationship between the site of antigen action in the organism and the site of antibody production during immunization with tetanus anatoxin. Report No. 4: The amount of antitoxin in various organs and the effect of their removal on the immunization effect. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 4:66-71 Ap '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

(TETANUS)

FONTALIN, L.N.

Functional interrelation among lymph nodes in the process  
of immunization. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.9:81-84  
S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav.- chlen-  
korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) Instituta normal'noy  
i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavleno  
deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR, V.V. Parinym.

FONTALIN, L.N.

Transfer of the state of increased immunoreactivity from an intact animal by means of parabiosis and transplantation of lymph nodes. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:724-727 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(IMMUNOLOGY)

L 23399-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014007

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/007/0078/0083

AUTHOR: Kraskina, N. A.; Fontalin, I. N.; Solov'yev, V. V. --Solovyov, V. V.;  
Sakova, O. V.

ORG: Department of Immunology /headed by Professor M. P. Pokrovskaya/, Moscow  
Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Otdel immunologii  
Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii);  
Department of General Immunology and Oncology /headed by Professor L. A. Zil'bar/,  
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamalen, Moscow (Otdel obshchey  
immunologii i onkologii Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Division of a suspension of spleen cells by centrifugation in a density gra-  
dient and characteristics of the immunological functions of individual cell fractions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 7, 1965, 78-83

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, mouse, circulatory system

ABSTRACT: A suspension of spleen cells obtained from immunized mice was  
reduced to fractions to determine the relationship between the composition  
of the fractions and their immunological functions. The suspension of the  
spleen cells was reduced to fractions by centrifugation in periodic density  
gradients of a saccharose solution. Two types of gradients, each consisting  
of three layers, were used in the experiments: 1) 40, 30, and 20 percent  
solutions of saccharose, and 2) 25, 20, and 15 percent solutions of saccharose.

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UDC: 612.418.017.1-08

L 23399-66

ACC NR: AP6014007

The gradients were prepared in a glass centrifuge with an internal diameter of 45 millimeters. Each layer was about 15 to 20 milliliters in volume. Special tests have proved that the passage of the spleen cells through such gradients does not affect their immunological activity. Seven milliliters of the spleen suspension containing  $2 \cdot 10^8$  nuclear cells in one milliliter were superposed on the surface of the first gradient and carefully centrifuged for a period of 7 to 8 minutes. Seven layers of cells were obtained as a result. Each of the layers was decanted, placed in a special test tube, and separated from the saccharose by centrifugation. The immunological activity of the fractions thus obtained was determined by the transplantation of these fractions into intact animals. It was found that the fractions of the upper layers which consisted mostly of lymphocytes failed to form antibodies in the organisms of the recipients. On the other hand, the fractions in the lower layers formed considerably more antibodies than did the cells in the initial suspension. This may be explained by the fact that fractions in the lower layers contained in addition to the lymphocytes a considerable number of plasma cells. The method described in the article, the authors write in conclusion, may become available auxiliary method for immunological investigations. This paper was presented by L. A. Zil'ber, Active Member AMN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *ls*



L23349-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014002

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/008/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Pevnitskiy, L. A.---Pevnitsky, L. A.; Solov'yev, V. V.---Solovyov, V. V.;  
Fontalin, L. N.

ORG: Department of Immunology and Oncology/Headed by Prof. L. A. Zil'ber, Active member AMN SSSR/, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology Im. N. F. Gamaleya/ Directed by Prof. O. V. Baroyan, Corresponding member AMN SSSR/, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Otdel obshchey immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of analogs of nucleic acid bases on immunogenesis by the Erne method

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 8, 1965, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: nucleic acid, mouse, immunization, antibody

ABSTRACT: The "Erne" method was used to investigate the modifications caused by 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine in a number of antibody-producing cells. Mice immunized by a single injection of a 30% suspension of ram erythrocytes in physiological solution and administered to the animals in doses of 0.2 milliliters were used in the experiments. The number of antibody-producing cells in the spleen was determined on the 2d, 4th, and 6th days after immunization. The analogs of nucleic acid bases -- 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine were administered to the animals intraperitoneally in doses of 75 milligrams per kilogram body weight for the first preparation, and three

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UDC: 612.017.1-063: 615.739.6

L 23349-66

ACC NR: AP6014002

milligrams per kilogram body weight for the second. The control animals were divided into two groups. The first group did not receive the analogs; the second received four injections of 6-thioguanine 30 days prior to the immunization. The data obtained indicate that shortly after immunization the number of antibody producing cells in the spleen is small; it sharply increases by the 4th day, but somewhat decreases by the 6th day. The administration of 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine considerably decreases the production of antibodies, with 6-thioguanine being particularly active in this respect. This paper was presented by L. A. Zil'ber, Active member, AMN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 LC

VYATKIN, N.P.; NEKIPELOV, S.P.; POPOV, Yu.A.; GAVRILYUK, L.Ya.; FONTALIN, V.N.;  
VYATKIN, G.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.

Experience of five years of operating a 1,719m<sup>3</sup> capacity furnace.  
Stal' 24 no.11:964-968 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

OSTROMENTSKIY, N.M.; FONTANOV, G.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., nauchnyy red.;  
MAKEYEV, V.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral materials]  
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spre-  
vochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр. No.39. [Tin] Olovo. Nauchn.  
red. A.P.Prokof'ev. 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mine-  
ral'nogo syr'ya.

(Tin ores)

ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; ~~FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.~~

Congenital circumscribed arteriovenous anastomosis of the cranial fissure. Magy. sebeszet 8 no.2:122-123 Apr 55.

1. A Peterfi Sandor utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet sebeszeti osztalyanak kozlemeny. Forras: Sziklai, Andor dr.

(CRANIUM, blood supply,  
arteriovenous fistula, congen., of cranial fissure.)  
(FISTULA, ARTERIOVENOUS,  
congen., of cranial fissure.)

ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.

Effects of anti-coagulant therapy to improve blood circulation  
in incomplete embolectomy. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.4:251-255 Aug 56.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai kórház Rendelőintézet (Igazgató-főorvos:  
Lendvai, József, dr.) sebészeti osztályának (Osztályvezető-főorvos:  
Sziklai, Andor, dr.) közleménye.

(EMBOLISM, surg.

embolectomy, heparin ther. in incomplete embolectomy  
(Hun))

(HEPARIN, ther. use

incomplete embolectomy (Hun))

ARANYI, Sandor; FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.

Contributions to the surgical management of pancreatic cyst.  
Magy sebesz. 16 no.6:361-367 D '63.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet (igazgato  
foorvos: Galocsi Gyorgy dr.) sebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos:  
Sziklai Andor dr.) kozlemenye.

(PANCREATIC CYST) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)  
(PANCREATITIS) (POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS)  
(HYPERTENSION, PORTAL) (RADIOGRAPHY)

FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.; ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; HARMATH, Zoltan, dr.

Unusual late complication of pancreatic pseudocyst. Orv. hetil.  
105. no.38:1799-1801. 20 S'64

1. Pet-rfy Sandor utcai Korha-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti  
Osztaly es Prosectura.



HUNGARY

ARANYI, Sandor, Dr. FONTANYI, Sandor, Dr; Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital-Ambulant Service, Surgical Ward (chief physician: SZIKLAI, Andor, Dr) (Peterfy Sandor Utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti Osztaly), Budapest.

"Late Results Following the Billroth I Operation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 13, 27 Mar 66, pages 582-586.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A follow-up study of our patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer who were treated surgically using the Billroth I operation led to the conclusion that this method can be considered advantageous from the aspect of late results as well, when used in suitable cases. It can also often be performed in the case of duodenal ulcer. An analysis of the unsuccessful cases revealed that these can be further improved partly by renewed surgery and partly by conservative treatment. For this reason, a strict intraoperative selection is considered to be the correct approach which will lead to the individual selection of the best method which also helps to reduce postoperative complications to a minimum. 23 Hungarian, 45 Western references.

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HUNGARY

ARANYI, Sandor, Dr. FONTANYI, Sandor, Dr. NEMES, Csaba, Dr; Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital-Ambulant Services, Department of Surgery (chief physician: SZIKLAI, Andor, Dr) (Peterfy Sandor Utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti Osztaly), Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510018-8

"Data on the Surgical Importance of 'Gastric Hemorrhage'."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 9, 26 Feb 67, pages 392-394.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] On the basis of data involving 120 patients as well as literature data, the following conclusion was arrived at. If the hemorrhage is of ulcerous origin and it is possible to attain a bleeding-free interval, it is better to perform surgery during such an interval. In the case of non-controllable or rapidly recurring hemorrhage, good results can be expected only from an intervention as early as possible. Should it be impossible to locate the site of the hemorrhage at operation, in a case where rupture of an esophageal varix or some hematological change can be excluded, an empirical resection may also provide good results. 19 Eastern European, 23 Western references.

1/1

SABATA, V., C. Sc.; FISEROVA, Z.; FONTEN, F.

Contribution to the problem of feeding women in labor in maternity wards. Cesk. gynek. 26 no.9:714-715 N '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr. M. Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSSR.

(LABOR)

23422

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1454,1087.1160

S/081/61/000/005/007/024  
B110/B205

AUTHORS: Fedot'yev, N. P., Vyacheslavov, P. M., Kruglova, Ye. G.,  
Fonteynes, Ye. A.

TITLE: Technology of electrochemical deposition of an Sn-Cd alloy  
and its corrosion resistance under tropicalized conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961, 390-391,  
abstract 5K186 (5K186), ("Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im.  
Lensovet", 1959, vyp. 53, 72-81)

TEXT: An electrolyte having the composition (g/l):  $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2 = 240-250$ ;  
 $\text{Sn}(\text{BF}_4)_2 = 24-30$ ;  $\text{NH}_4\text{BF}_4 = 50-60$ ;  $\text{HBF}_4 = 50-70$ ;  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 = 18-20$ ; glue 0.5-1;  
 $D_K = 1.5-2 \text{ g/cm}^2$ , temperature 18-25°C, is recommended for use in depositing  
the alloy Cd-Sn (40-60 % Sn). The effect of  $D_K$  and of the concentration  
of the constituents on the composition and quality of the deposit have  
been studied. Optimum corrosion resistance at 25-100 % moisture and  
20-60°C was exhibited by an alloy with 40-60 % Sn, which had been

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Technology of electrochemical...

passivated in a solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 5-10 \text{ g/l}$  and  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 150 \text{ g/l}$ .

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

FONTEK, I. and KRAVCHENKO, N.

"Attempt at Cultivation of Ginseng Root in the Vicinity of Moscow". Okhrana  
Prirody, Book 13, pp 115-116, 1951.

FONTON, S. S.

Meteorites - Maritime Territory

Work results of the fourth (last) expedition to study the fall of the Sikhote-Alin meteorite shower. Meteoritika, No. 10, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

Meteorological Abst.  
Vol. 4 NO. 7  
July 1953  
Structure and Physics  
of the Atmosphere

4.7-61 551.510.42:551.590.25  
Krinov, E. I. and Fontan, S. S. Obnaruzhenie meteornoi pyli na meste padeniia Sikhote-  
Alinskogo zheleznogo meteoritnogo dorzhda. [Detection of meteoric dust at the place where  
the Sikhote-Alinsk iron meteorite rained fell.] *Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklady, Moscow*,  
85(6):1227-1230, Aug. '21, 1952. 2 figs., table, 4 refs. DLC--Analysis of some portions of  
the Sikhote-Alinsk meteorite revealed the spraying phenomenon on the surface of meteorite  
splinters in form of hardened striae, drops, globules, etc. Further investigations were made  
during the second expedition in 1948, when about 230 specimens were sampled from craters and  
neighboring regions. Soil specimens, taken from the interior of crater have the highest con-  
tent of meteoric dust and those from the exterior have the least. The size of dust particles  
varies from less than 0.25 mm to more than 2.0 mm, being most frequent about 0.5-0.75 mm.  
The forms of dust precipitation were also different. There are globules, drops, pear shaped  
drops, striae of spiral form, etc. The absence of fusion marks on the meteoric particles found  
in the soil shows that this dust is not a product of condensation but has been formed by a  
splitting process. In conclusion, the authors proposed the three following terms: meteoric dust--  
for formations in the atmosphere produced by friction and condensation, meteoritic dust--  
for the products of meteors disintegrating near the earth surface and cosmic dust (incorrectly  
called by Americans--micro-meteorites)--small particles which reached soil surface from the  
universe without the influence of high temperatures. *Subject Headings: 1. Meteorites 2.*  
*Meteoric dust 3. Sikhote-Alinsk Meteorite (1947).--N.T.Z.*

PONTON, S.S.; STISSON, T.L.

A new meteorite (committee on meteorites). Vest. AN SSSR 23 no. 4:84 Ap  
'53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Zavetninoye District--Meteorites)



+FONTON, S.S.

FONTON, S.S.

Problem of the residual magnetization of meteorites (theses of a  
report). Meteoritika no.11:121 '54. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Meteorites) (Magnetism)

KRINOV, Ye.L.; FONTON, S.S.

Meteoritic dust from the spot where the Silkhoté-Alin' iron  
meteorite shower fell. Meteoritika no.11:122-131 '54.

(Silkhoté-Alin' range)

(MLRA 8:3)

~~+~~ ONYON, S.S.  
PONTON, S.S.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Fall of the Yelenovka stone meteorite. Meteoritika no.11:169-  
176 '54. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Yelenovka (Ol'ginka District)--Meteorites)

FONTON, S.S.

Fall of a stone meteorite in the Zavetnoye region. Meteoritika  
no.13:104-109 '55. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Zavetnoye region--Meteorites)

PONTON, S.S.

Study of the movement of a bolide, July 13, 1952. Meteoritika no.13:  
110-114 '55. (Meteors) (MIRA 9:2)

NAME INDEX INFORMATION

Metallurgy book 5000. Known to meteorites

Meteorites: Soviet Union, 1970-15 (in Russian). Moscow, 1980. 209 p. Includes bibliography. 1,500 copies printed.

24: V.I. Perevalov, Atmospheric Entry of Meteorites. In: Handbook of Meteoritics, ed. by D. M. Brown, 1970, p. 1-10.

PEREVALOV, V.I. This publication is intended for geologists, physicists, and other specialists concerned with meteorites.

CONTENTS: This collection contains 4 sections: 1. Meteorites, 2. Meteorite falls, 3. Meteorite impact, and 4. Meteorite research. The first section contains 10 articles on meteorites, including their classification, distribution, and physical properties. The second section contains 10 articles on meteorite falls, including their discovery, investigation, and distribution. The third section contains 10 articles on meteorite impact, including their effects on the environment and the Earth's history. The fourth section contains 10 articles on meteorite research, including their chemical composition, structure, and origin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Perevalov, V.I. Atmospheric Entry of Meteorites. In: Handbook of Meteoritics, ed. by D. M. Brown, 1970, p. 1-10. 147

Evans, L.D. Thermal Metamorphism of Some Types of Stone Meteorites. 145

Koval', A.M., and S.D. Fenton. Mechanical Strength of the Substrate-Alloy. 175

Perevalov, V.I. Nichol Content in Samples of Iron Meteorites in the Collection of the Academy of Sciences USSR. 151

REMARKS

Manual copy, L.P. Bibliographic Index of Material on Meteorites

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

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3.9100 (1121, 1041)  
3.9000 (~~1121~~, 1109, 1327)

S/035/60/000/010/018/021  
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 10, p. 88, # 10358

AUTHOR: Fonton, S. S.

TITLE: The Application of Magnetic Method for Detecting Meteorites and Their Fragments

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sikhote-Alinsk. zhelezn. meteoritn. dozhd', Vol. I, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 312-321

TEXT: Detection of anomalies in the measurements of the Earth's magnetic field at the location of meteorite fall makes it possible not only to judge on the presence of iron masses on the Earth's surface, but also to determine their location in ground at a considerable depth. A magnetic survey of craters was carried out after studying the general nature of the magnetic field of the entire region where the Sikhote-Alin' meteorite shower fell. The comparison of the results of the region magnetic survey and determination of magnetic properties of rocks from geological studies furnished materials for the correct approach

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A001/A001

The Application of Magnetic Method for Detecting Meteorites and Their Fragments

to the magnetic survey of meteorite craters. Magnetic survey was carried out over typical craters. Prior to the beginning of a survey, craters and vicinities were investigated by means of mine finders. Magnetic survey was performed by Schmidt variometers. Observation network for the magnetic survey was marked off by means of a theodolite and a surveyor's chain. The whole area was divided into squares whose sides were 2 m, but oftener 0.5 and 1 m, dependent on the size of the crater. Experimental work has shown that magnetic survey yielded in all cases clear results. The craters investigated were divided into two groups:

1) craters over which the magnetic field was of a lower magnitude (large one-piece meteorite masses were absent in these craters); 2) craters with sharp anomalies caused by the presence of large non-split iron meteorite masses. Excavations of the craters confirmed their predicted properties. During the subsequent years the magnetometry was widely used for studying the location of Sikhote-Alin' meteorite shower fall.

M. I. D'yakonova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2



FONTON, S.S.

Study of the initial magnetic susceptibility of nickel-containing iron crystals. Kristallografiia 5 no.1:151-152 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.  
(Iron-nickel alloys--Magnetic properties)

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SOV/70-5-1-27/30

AUTHOR: Fonton, S. S.

TITLE: Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single Crystals  
With Low Nickel Content. Brief Communications

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp  
153-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several papers on the subject are reviewed. The  
author measured longitudinal magnetostriction  
of a monocrystalline alloy, containing 54% Fe, 5.48%  
Ni, and 0.52% Co + P + S + Cu, along [100],  
[110], and [111] at room temperature. Frames with  
sides parallel to the above directions carried winding  
through which the magnetizing current passed. The  
magnetostriction along [110] proved to be posi-  
tive or negative depending on the intensity of  
magnetization (Fig. 1), while along [100] and  
[111] only positive values were evident at any  
intensity of magnetization. There is 1 figure;  
and 6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 German, 1 Japanese,

Card 1/3

Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single  
Crystals With Low Nickel Content. Brief  
Communications

78118  
SOV/70-5-1-27/30

1 U.S., 1 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are:  
Heaps, Phys. Rev., 24, 60 (1924); W. L. Webster,  
Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 107, 496 (1925).

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of  
Sciences of the USSR (Institut kristallografi  
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959

Card 2/3

Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single  
Crystals With Low Nickel Content. Brief  
Communications

78118  
SOV/70-5-1-27/30

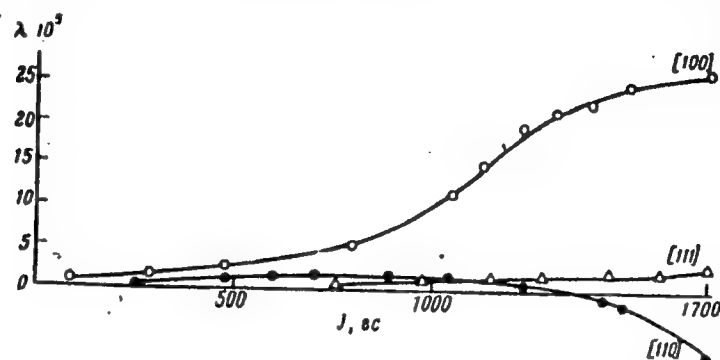


Fig. 1. Longitudinal magnetostriction of iron-nickel single crystals (5.48% Ni) depending on magnetization.

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75117  
501/10-5-1-26/39

AUTHOR: Ponton, S. S.

TITLE: ~~Study of the Initial Magnetic Susceptibility of Iron~~  
Nickel Crystals. (Brief Communications)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, No 1, pp 251-252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The subject, including equations and conclusions, is briefly reviewed in several Soviet and foreign papers. The author determined the initial magnetic susceptibility  $\chi_0$  of frame-shaped single-crystal specimens of iron-nickel alloy along different directions at 20 and -195° C. The alloy contained 54% Fe, 5.48% Ni and 0.52% Co + P + Cu + S. Two sides of rectangular or parallelogram-shaped frames were parallel to  $[100]$ ,  $[110]$  or  $[111]$ , with deviation not exceeding 1-2°. The frame sides carried winding through which the magnetizing current passed. The experimental data is compiled in

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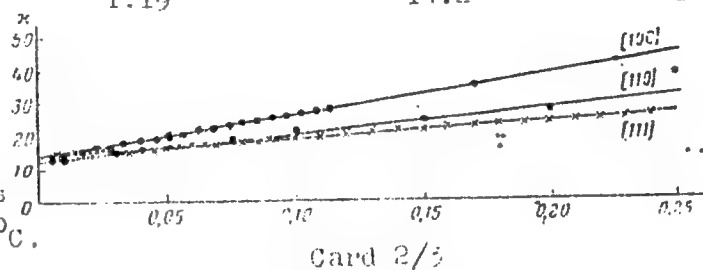
Study of the Initial Magnetic Susceptibility of Iron Nickel Crystals.  
(Brief Communications)

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SOV/70-5-1-26/30

the Table below and illustrated in Fig. 1. The table shows that the initial magnetic susceptibility of iron-nickel crystals is an isotropic property (slightly differing figures are due to experimental errors)

Orientation	Frame dimensions, cm	Area of cross-sections, cm <sup>2</sup>	$\chi_0$ at 20°C	$\chi_0$ at -195°C
100	5.90 × 4.00	1.89	14.2	16.4
110	2.90 × 2.90	0.52	13.0	17.0
111	3.23 × 3.23	1.19	14.2	14.6

Fig. 1. Dependence of susceptibility  $\chi$  of iron-nickel single crystals on magnetizing field at 20°C.



Study of the Initial Magnetic Suscepti-  
bility of Iron Nickel Crystals.  
(Brief Communications)

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SOV/70-5-1-26/30'

Ye. I. Kondorskiy is acknowledged for guidance. There are 2 figures; 1 table; 6 references, 2 Soviet, 2 German, 2 U.S. The U.S. references are: H. I. Williams, W. Shockley, Phys. Rev., 75, 178 (1949); H. I. Williams, Phys. Rev., 52, 747 and 1004 (1937).

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences  
of the USSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 3/3

FONTON, S.S.

Measurements of reversible magnetic susceptibility in the main  
crystallographic directions of a nickel iron crystal. Kristallografiia  
5 no.2:325-327 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.  
(Iron crystals--Magnetic properties)



9.4300 (1035, 1138, 1143)

S/070/60/005/005/017/017  
E132/E360

AUTHORS: Zalesskiy, A.V. and Fonton, S.S.

TITLE: An Apparatus for Orienting and Marking Ferromagnetic  
Single Crystal Spheres

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5.  
pp. 825 - 827

TEXT: It is often required to orient a ground ferromagnetic crystal sphere so that its direction of greatest magnetic susceptibility is known. This is usually done with a universal joint which permits the crystal to turn in any direction in a strong orienting magnetic field. The method is, however, insufficiently sensitive for small crystals. An improvement is described. A small polished brass stage is fitted with a heater enabling its temperature to be raised to 90 °C and the sphere is embedded in a low m.p. wax on its surface. The stage with the sphere stuck on it is placed between the poles of a magnet providing a uniform field of some 20 000 Oe. The wax is melted, allowing the crystal to set itself in the field and is then cooled, thus giving the orientation. The stage is then removed and placed on the stage of an optical microscope.

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E132/E360

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An Apparatus for Orienting and Marking Ferromagnetic Single  
Crystal Spheres

Using the normal lens system the centre of the crystal sphere is brought to the axis of the microscope tube; the latter is then replaced with a device carrying a glass tube which is used to place a very small spot of paint on the top of the sphere. The sphere can then be removed from the wax for use elsewhere. Ferrite specimens of 1/2 g can be oriented with an accuracy of 3-4°.

There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Crystallography of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

Card 2/2

FONTON, S. S., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "ANISOTROPY OF THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF FERRONICKEL CRYSTALS." MOSCOW, "SOVIET RADIO", 1960. (MOSCOW STATE UNIV IM M. V. LOMONOSOV). (KL, 2-61, 199).

GALKINA, O.S.; CHERNIKOVA, L.A.; FONTON, S.S.

Magnetic anisotropy of ferronickel single crystals at temperatures of 4.2°, 78°, and 293°K. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 16 no.5:48-51 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafodra magnetizma Mor'ovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(~~Iron-nickel alloys—Magnetic properties~~)

L 16092-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EED-2/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ESL(t)/ESD(dp)/  
SSD/AFWL

ACCESSION NR: AP5000316

S/0056/64/047/005/1693/1698

AUTHORS: Fonton, S. S.; Zaleskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Magnetostriction of single-crystal hexagonal ferrite  $\text{BaFe}_{18}^{2+}\text{O}_{27}^{3+}$  21 8

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,  
no. 5, 1964, 1693-1698

TOPIC TAGS: barium, inorganic compound, ferrite, single crystal,  
magnetostriction 27 18

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as the magnetostriction of many hexagonal oxide  
ferromagnets (barium ferrites) has not yet been investigated, the  
authors carry out experimental magnetostriction studies of single  
crystal  $\text{BaFe}_{16}^{2+}\text{Fe}_{2}^{3+}\text{O}_{27}$  (structure W). The crystals were obtained by  
the Verneuil method. The magnetostriction was measured with the  
aid of wire-wound tension gauges, using a bridge method. The discs

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000316

could be placed in the gap of an electromagnet capable of producing a field up to 26,000 Oe, and could be rotated relative to the direction of the magnetic field. Reduction of the plots of the magnetostriction as a function of the angle and of the external applied field leads to the following values for the constants of the empirical formula given for the anisotropic part of the magnetostriction by W. Mason (Phys. Rev. 96, 302, 1954):  $\lambda_A = 13 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\lambda_B = 3 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\lambda_C = -23 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\lambda_D = 3 \times 10^{-6}$ . The results are compared with those obtained for cobalt and the reasons for the differences are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

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OTHER: 004

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>H</span> <span>16</span> </div> <p><b>MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA — HUNGARIAN TEXTILES</b>  <b>Vol. III — 1950</b>  <b>No. 9, Sept.</b></p> <p>A <u>Fontos.</u> <span style="float: right;">JEL 651.5</span>  Exchange of working methods with  the help of photographs ..... pp. 288-292</p>																																																			
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<p><b>MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA</b>  <b>HUNGARIAN TEXTILES</b>  <b>Vol. 1V. - 1951</b>  <b>No. 1, Jan.</b></p>			
<p><b>A. Textiles:</b>  Special knacks in weaving (imparting  of working methods by means of photo-  gr. phy) ..... 14-30</p>			
<p><b>ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES																										MATERIALS																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">H</span> <span style="font-size: 2em;">16</span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>HUNGARIAN TEXTILES</b>  <b>HUNGARIAN TEXTILES</b>  <b>VOL IV—1951</b>  <b>No. 2, Feb.</b></p> <p><i>A. P. ...</i>  Special knacks in weaving (Transmitt-  ing working methods by means of  photographs) II. .... 62-63</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>ASB-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>REGION: 111-111111</p> </div>																																																			

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MAGYA TEXTILTECHNICA  
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES  
VOL IV 1951  
No. 3, March

F. Fekete.  
Special methods in weaving (Trans-  
mitting weaving methods by means  
of photographs). III. .... 84--86

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

K. FONTOS,

"TMK System in the Textile Industry of the Soviet Union." p. 111 (Magyar Textil Technika, No. 4, Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 2, no. 9  
Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl.

FONTOS, K.

Club days at the Textile Technical Control. p. 270. KOHASZATI LOFAK  
(Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület) Budapest. Vol. 10, No. 4  
Jan, 1955

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When does the shuttle reach the box? p. 25.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muzsaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.  
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SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

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SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

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FONTOS, Kalman [translator]

How can we attain the planned capacity of the AT-100-5<sup>M</sup>  
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1. Kispesti Textilgyar (for Fontos).

WILKIN, J.

Remarks on the article "Treatment of Feed Water for Steam Locomotives from the Chemist's Point of View" by Mr. J. Zak. p. 446. (KOZLEKEDES-TUDOMANVI SZEMLE, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955.

FONYAD, Jozsef

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-11  
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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12760

Author : Fonyad Jozsef

Title : Concerning the Article of Zak "Chemical Foundations of  
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Orig Pub : Pripomienky k clanku J. Zaka "Uprava napajacich vod pre  
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No 6, 156-159 (Slovak)

Abstract : Noted is the erroneous nature of a simultaneous utiliza-  
tion of NaOH and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  because of the presence in the  
water of  $\text{CO}_2$ . Use, for the inhibition of corrosion, of  
resinous substances of sulfite lye and extracts of oak  
wood, has produced no beneficial results. Effective were  
found to be extracts of alder (*Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn.),  
containing up to 7% of colloidal substances. Correct  
treatment of water has made it possible to increase the

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Water-line corrosion of locomotive boilers. Ipari energia  
4 no.8:184-187 Ag '63.

1. MAV Anyagvizsgalo Fonokseg.

ECOMAD, T.

Elimination of evaporation; also remarks M. Stein and others. p. 465.  
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,  
No. 5, May 1955.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary  
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H-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43807.

Author : Fonyad Tibor.

Inst :

Title : Problems of Designing of Modern Climatic Installa-  
tions Used in the Industry. Parts I, II.

Orig Pub: Epuletgepeszet, 1956, 5, No 3, 75-78, 1957, 6, No 4,  
127-135.

Abstract: No abstract.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510018-8"

Abs Jour ; Ref Zhur - Khim., 1958, No 24, No 82191

Author : Fonyad T.

Inst : -

Title : Problems Involved in the Design of Air Conditioning Units  
Used in the Industry

Orig Pub : Epuletgepeszet, 1957, 6, No 1, 24-30

Abstract : Problems involved in the design of air conditioning equip-  
ment used in the textile factories are presented together  
with tables and diagrams required for performing design  
calculations of such equipment. A heat balance for a  
building together with the range of variation in the con-  
dition of air (shown in the I-X diagram) are also presented.  
Bibliography includes 14 names. For the preceding article,  
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FONYAD, T.

Dehumidification problems of humid factories, p. 237

EPULETGEPEZET (Epitoipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary.  
Vol. 8, no. 6, 1959

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Uncl. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

FONYAD, Tibor

Designing problems of up-to-date air conditioners.  
(To be contd.) Épuletgépészet 6 no.1:24-30 '57.

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2 no.6:127-130 Js '61.

1. Konnyuipari Tervezo Vallalat.

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1. Chair of Veterinary Hygiene, Higher Technical School of  
Agriculture, Budapest. (Head: Dr. Bertalan Simonkay).

FONYO, A.

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"Role of the Kidneys in the Maintenance of the Blood Volume." p. 45. (Acta Physiologica, Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54 Uncl

HARSING L., BOCK J. and FONYÓ A.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. \*Rolle der Niere in der Aufrechterhaltung von Isovolumie. Role of the kidney in the maintenance of blood volume ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (70-71)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10



FONYO, A.; KOVACH, A.G.B.; VITTAY, T.; POGACSA, G.

In vitro consumption of glucose and ATP synthesis in brain tissue in animals in shock. Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:25-26 1954.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universit t, Budapest.

(GLUCOSE, metab.

consumption by brain homogenates in exper. shock)

(SHOCK, exper.

eff. on glucose consumption & ATP synthesis by brain homogenates)

(BRAIN, metab.

glucose consumption & ATP synthesis, eff. of exper. shock)

(ADENYLPHOSPHATE, metab.

synthesis by brain homogenates, eff. of exper. shock)

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Molecular oxygen and glucose consumption and hexokinase activity  
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1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elektani Intézete.

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in rat brain tissues (Hun))

(BRAIN,

eff. of exper. shock on glucose & oxygen consumption &  
hexokinase activity in rat tissues (Hun))

(GLUCOSE, metab.

brain, eff. of exper. shock on consumption in rat tissues  
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(TRANSPHOSPHORYLASES

hexokinase activity in brain, eff. of exper. shock in  
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Hungary/General Problems of Pathology - Shock

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84799

Author : ~~Fonye, Attila~~; Kovach, Aristid; Kovach, Emma

Inst : ~~No institute is given~~ \*\*\*

Title : The Functional State and the Acid-Soluble Phosphorus Fractions of the Rat Brain in Traumatic Shock

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, Vol. 9, No. 2, 206-211

Abstract : In the initial phase of shock the content of phosphorus (P) in the rat brain is elevated. In severe functional disturbances the content of P in the brain attains to normal levels and declines in the terminal period. The content of inorganic P in the brain is increased even in the early phases of shock; at this time the amount of P capable of being readily hydrolyzed is unchanged, while the content of P of the acid-soluble fractions is reduced. - From the author's resume.

\*\*\*Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

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HUNGARY / General Problems of Pathology. Shock.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 10, 1958, No 46752

Author : Kovach, A. G.; ~~Fonyo, A.~~ Vittay, T.; Pogatsa, G.

Inst : Academy of Sciences People's Republic of Hungary

Title : Oxygen and Glucose Consumption and Hexokinase Activity  
in Vitro of Brain Tissue of Rats in Traumatic Shock.

Orig Pub : Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, II, No. 2, 173-180.

Abstract : Brain tissue (microscopic sections and homogenates) of rats was examined after the rats were killed during terminal stages of shock which was caused by liquid air freezing of the animals' both hind legs, or when they were in the state of a severe anoxia following a 2-hour stay in a low pressure chamber (160-180 mm of the mercurial column). Both microscopic sections and homogenates of the cerebral cortex did not show any differences as to glucose consumption. The glucose consumption of the brain tissue did not

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